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The



Citizen.

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NO. 19

BOYCOTT ORDERED

Philadelphia Labor Unions Try New Tactics.

TRADE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

No Merchant Who Sells to the Transit Company or to Its Non-union Employees to Be Patronized.

Philadelphia, March 8.—The labor unions have inaugurated a boycott as an adjunct to the general strike. Orders have been sent to every labor union man in Philadelphia not to patronize stores that sell supplies to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company or its employees.

The labor leaders have estimated that they can deprive the merchants of this city of \$1,000,000 worth of business a day and that they can force the business interests of the city to take their side in the fight if the pressure is maintained long enough and severely enough. Every kind of mercantile institution has been seriously affected by the boycott, even in this early stage.

Saloon keepers are complaining that their bars are banned because they have sold beer to the loyal employees of the Rapid Transit company. Storekeepers in Kensington, Germantown, Frankford and other centers of the strike have been hurt sorely. Their business has fallen off markedly. They are considering an appeal to the city authorities. They want to know why it is not possible under the laws to punish criminally persons who are responsible for the loss to which they have been subjected.

The firm attitude of Mayor Reburn and Director of Public Safety Henry Clay has had much to do with restraining the men on strike and their sympathizers. After the decision of the mayor and his advisers to arrest the labor union leaders who are responsible for the present condition of affairs became known the leaders hurriedly sent word to their henchmen to keep their men peaceful and to discourage rioting. The orders were sharp. The minor leaders were told that they would be held responsible for any trouble that might occur.

The result shows, in the opinion of the city officials, that the leaders can prevent disorders if they have a mind to do so. Heretofore they have insisted that they were not responsible for the stoning of cars.

The union leaders at a mass meeting of strikers in Labor Lyceum hall asserted that there were 125,000 men on strike. Among those who spoke at the meeting were W. D. Mahon, William J. Tracey, Tim Healy and James W. Wall, vice president of the State Federation of Labor.

The meeting adopted resolutions calling on every man, woman and child in Philadelphia to come to the aid of the labor unions in their fight.

C. O. Pratt, director of the car strike, and President W. M. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, have gone to Newmarket, Pa., to confer with the Federation of Labor leaders there with a view to getting an order for a state wide strike that will stop every car wheel in Pennsylvania.

State Wide Strike Expected.

Pittsburg, March 8.—Within the next forty-eight hours, if Pittsburg labor leaders can effect it, all union workmen in the state of Pennsylvania will be ordered to stop work in sympathy with the striking street car men of Philadelphia. President William Kelly of the Iron City Central Trades council set the movement on foot, and he is backed by Business Agent J. J. Thorpe of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Kelly made the following announcement: "I am in favor of a general strike over the entire state. The Philadelphia strikers have the sympathy of the laboring men in all parts of the country, and I feel sure that if a vote was taken for the general strike throughout the state there would not be a dissenting vote. I have personally visited Philadelphia and assured the strikers that we are with them and that I favor action."

Thorpe of the street railway men said: "We are given to understand that the employers' associations in Pittsburg and other places have advised the Philadelphia corporations to remain firm and are giving aid to down the laboring men. The union men will not stand idly by and allow the employers to do this. They will fight for the preservation of the labor movement, and a general strike throughout the state will be the result. The Philadelphia strikers have the sympathy and the support of every laboring man in the United States and Canada."

Further Assurances on Tibet. Peking, March 8.—The Chinese government has given the British minister renewed assurances in regard to the administration of affairs in Tibet and the attitude of China on the religious question in that country.



News Snapshots Of the Week

The senate bill to incorporate the Rockefeller foundation announced to the world the oil king's decision to devote his fortune to the world's advancement. His son left the directorate of the Standard Oil company to devote himself to the plan. Floods in New York state and elsewhere wrought great damage. Klartum prepared to welcome Roosevelt. The czarina was again reported ill. Interest in the Philadelphia strike centered in the calling out by President Murphy of the Central Labor union of all the union workers in the city. Gifford Pinchot testified in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation that he believed he had Secretary Wilson's permission to write to Senator Dooliver about the charges against Mr. Ballinger. This Mr. Wilson denied.

"Would not a general strike in Pittsburg at this time be a violation of the existing contracts?" Thorpe was asked. "Well, there are several ways that matter would be looked at," replied Thorpe, "but my answer to that question is that in time of war there can be no violation of any kind. I consider that war is being made on the labor movement as a result of the Philadelphia strike."

ESTABLISHES A PRECEDENT.

Flags on State Buildings in Albany Half Masted For Thomas C. Platt.

Albany, N. Y., March 8.—Considerable comment was caused at the capitol by the fact that the department of public buildings placed the flags on state buildings at half mast on account of the death of former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, and after the colors had been so displayed for several hours there was a change made, and the flags were run to the masthead.

Inquiry as to the meaning of the change developed the fact that Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry had been looking for a precedent for the display of the flags at half mast on account of the deaths of former United States senators and had been unable to find any. Then the department of public buildings was notified to that effect, and the flags were run up to the masthead.

Adjutant General Henry later went to the executive department, where he conferred with Governor Hughes. The governor directed the adjutant general to establish a precedent in this case and see to it that the flags were lowered in honor of the former United States senator immediately. The flags on state buildings at Albany were then lowered again to half mast.

KING'S EQUERRY ENGAGED.

Count Gleichen to Marry the Hon. Sylvia Edwards.

London, March 8.—The engagement is announced of Count Albert Edward Wilfred Gleichen, extra equerry to the king, and the Hon. Sylvia Edwards, maid of honor to Queen Alexandra.

Count Gleichen is not only a favorite of the king, but is a relative as well. He was born in London thirty-seven years ago and is the eldest son of the late Admiral Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, whose wife was Laura Seymour. In addition to being a soldier and a diplomat, he is an author.

TARIFF MEN RETURN.

Americans Said to Have Reached No Agreement With Canada.

Ottawa, March 8.—Messrs. Emery and Pepper, the American tariff commissioners, returned to Washington today. Their conferences on trade matters with the Canadian government authorities has been fruitless, it is said, as no basis of settlement regarding tariff matters has been reached.

No official announcement is likely until they have reported to Washington.

Americans to See "Chantecler."

Paris, March 8.—Notwithstanding the assertions of the critics that it will be impossible to present Hostand's "Chantecler" in English, Charles Frohman has decided to produce the play in America. He declines to say who will do the English version.

Further Assurances on Tibet.

Peking, March 8.—The Chinese government has given the British minister renewed assurances in regard to the administration of affairs in Tibet and the attitude of China on the religious question in that country.

WHAT IS GOING ON AT WASHINGTON

Washington, March 7.—Republican leaders are outlining plans for the campaign next fall for the election of a majority of the House in the Sixty-second Congress. The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has organized by the reelection of Representative McKinley of Illinois, as chairman, and Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, secretary. Pennsylvania is represented on the committee by J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia. The Republicans realize that they will have a hard fight to retain control of the House. Pennsylvania and other stalwart Republican states are expected to return the usual strong Republican delegations but the conditions in the west are such as to present a situation full of uncertainty. Nearly all of the self-styled "progressive" Republicans of that section will be candidates for re-election. By voting with the Democrats in the House they have placed themselves in a position where they can expect no support from the regular Republicans of their districts. In districts represented by the insurgents, loyal Republicans have made it clear that they do not propose to vote for so-called Republican candidates who will vote against that party in the House. Champ Clark, the leader of the Democrats, has predicted that the course of the insurgent Republicans will give the Democrats at least fifteen additional seats in the next House.

As the Republican leader in Pennsylvania, Senator Penrose has been consulted regarding the political conditions in that state. In 1904 when President Roosevelt was the presidential candidate Pennsylvania elected thirty-one Republican members of the House and one Democrat. Two years ago Democrats increased their congressional representation to five. Since then Congress has enacted the Payne tariff law, which has brought a renewal of industrial activity throughout Pennsylvania. Senator Penrose believes that the people of the Keystone state will take advantage of the opportunity that will be presented next fall to record at the polls an endorsement of the new tariff law and of the party which placed it upon the statutes. He confidently expects the Republicans to reclaim some of the districts now represented by Democrats and believes that with proper effort they may elect as large a Republican delegation as they did in 1904. Through the efforts of Senators Penrose and Oliver, Pennsylvania secured nearly everything it demanded in the revision of the tariff schedules and they hope that the people of the state will give expression at the polls of their satisfaction with Republican policies by electing Republican candidates for Congress. All of the Pennsylvania Republicans in Washington appear confident that the Keystone state will make a splendid showing in the congressional elections. In addition to the satisfaction of the people of Pennsylvania over the Payne law is the fact that the Republicans there are in perfect harmony. Under the leadership of Senator Penrose the Republican hosts have been united as they never were united under the leadership of Simon Cameron or Matthew Stanley Quay. The state is free from debt and is furnishing other commonwealths an example of good government. Its Republicanism has remained free from

the taint of "progressive Republicanism." Under these conditions the prediction that Pennsylvania will make a satisfactory showing in the congressional elections from the Republican viewpoint seems entirely justifiable.

SUCCESSFUL HAWLEY BOY.

The Wilkes-Barre Record of Monday contained the following which will be pleasing news to the many friends of George S. Welsh, a former Hawley boy, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Welsh, of this place:

"George Welsh of this city, of the firm of Welsh, Sturdevant & Poggi, architects, returned from Harrisburg yesterday where he had been in consultation with Dr. Dixon of the State Department of Health concerning the new buildings which are now being erected at Mt. Alto and which were designed by Mr. Welsh's firm. While there the pleasing announcement was made to Mr. Welsh that his firm had been selected to prepare the plans for the immense State tuberculosis hospital which is to be erected at Cresson, Pa., on the land donated by Andrew Carnegie."

CANNOT RAISE THE RATES.

Court's Decision of Interest to Fraternal Bodies.

The New York Court of Appeals has just handed down a decision which will prove a serious blow to fraternal insurance orders and be of no little interest to members of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association in this place and elsewhere.

Michael Dowdall brought action against the C. M. B. A. recently contending that the Supreme Council had no right to increase the amount of his assessment without his consent. The court held that the council could not raise the rates higher than when Mr. Dowdall became a member where there was no specific provision in the constitution and by-laws giving it the right to raise the rate.

This fraternal insurance company presented a motion for a reargument but the court denied the motion. The New York State Insurance Department says that the decision will be widespread in effect and will affect nearly all of the big fraternal organizations, and may compel suspension of some of them.

TRANSFER BY J. J. ASTOR.

He and Wife Deed \$5,000,000 of Property to Astor Estate.

New York, March 8.—A transfer of property signed by John Jacob Astor and his wife, Mrs. Ava A. Astor, before her recent divorce from him was filed in the register's office here. It transfers more than \$5,000,000 worth of property to James Roosevelt, Douglas Robinson and Robert H. M. Ferguson, trustees of the Astor estate.

The property transferred comprises the Hotel Knickerbocker and twenty-nine buildings on Sixth avenue, Thirty-third, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

The Hotel Knickerbocker, valued on the tax books at \$3,150,000, was transferred by the Astor trustees to Mr. Astor.

AEROPLANES IN COLLISION.

First Accident of a Sort That May One Day Be Frequent.

Paris, March 8.—The first collision of aeroplanes in flight took place at Mourmelon.

Frey, who is one of Farman's pupils, while driving a biplane dashed into one piloted by Captain Moreau. Both machines were badly smashed and fell, but neither of the aviators was hurt.

TELLS OF POULTRY TRUST.

Dealer Says It is a Combination in Restraint of Trade.

New York, March 8.—An alleged poultry trust was before Judge DeLoachy here in a suit brought by Samuel Werner to recover \$1,520 for poultry delivered to Henry Syrop. Syrop put in an answer alleging that both he and the Werner concern were members of a combination in restraint of trade and that this not only relieved him of paying for the fowls he got, but entitled him to have the \$500 back that he paid the trust to join.

Syrop declared in his answer to the suit that he entered into an agreement with the Werner concern for the purpose of selling poultry at fixed prices arbitrarily created and established by the association, that the combination has had the sole charge of all the live poultry delivered in Manhattan and that because of the trust prices he was unable to sell at a profit. He said he was compelled to join the association.

Judge DeLoachy said that Syrop's allegations concerning the poultry trust were conclusions rather than averments of fact.

DR. DOYEN FIGHTS DUEL.

Surgeon Wounds Man He Thought Had Offended His Wife.

Nice, March 8.—Dr. Doyen, the celebrated surgeon, and Captain van Langenbroek, a Belgian army officer, fought a duel with swords here, and Dr. Doyen wounded his opponent in the forearm.

The duel arose over a dispute at a masked ball at the Casino. Dr. Doyen declared that the captain had insulted his (the surgeon's) wife and boxed the officer's ears. A challenge followed, which the surgeon accepted at once.

The duel was fought on the grounds of the restaurant Roux, outside the city. The combatants were subsequently reconciled.

IDENTIFIED AS NINA'S BOAT.

First Trace of Missing Navy Tug Washed Ashore Near Lewes.

Washington, March 8.—The yawl which was washed ashore at Metomkin inlet life saving station, near Lewes, Del., is declared by navy officers to be the first piece of wreckage from the missing naval tug Nina, which foundered several weeks ago off the Virginia coast. The yawl was lead colored and was marked Y 984.

According to the records of the department, the Nina had a yawl on board with this mark. The yawl also bore the capital letter N. It is customary in the navy to mark small boats with the initial of the name of the vessel to which they belong.

POPE'S BLESSING ON JOHN D.

"All Who Do Good Deserve God's Blessing," Says Pontiff.

London, March 8.—The pope has telegraphed to John D. Rockefeller congratulating him on his latest plan to endow a great philanthropic organization. The pontiff expressed the belief that the proposed plan entitled the originator to the gratitude of all mankind.

Discussing the work of Mr. Rockefeller and other American philanthropists in his Lenten address to the cardinals, the pope said, "Although these millionaires are Protestants, I give them my blessing because all who do good deserve God's blessing."

\$350,000 Gift to Columbia.

New York, March 8.—Columbia university has received an anonymous gift of \$350,000 for a new building for the school of philosophy.

CUDA REVENGE.

Wife of Packer Tells How He Half Killed Banker.

BEAT HIM WITH IRON BAR.

She Explains That She Had Been Out With Lillis in New Auto and Had Invited Him to Her Home.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8.—Jere S. Lillis, president of the Western Exchange bank, who was mutilated with a knife when John P. Cudahy, son of the wealthy Omaha packer, came home and found him with Mrs. Cudahy, will recover. At St. Mary's hospital it is said that his wounds, while severe, are not dangerous. He will be scarred for life.

Mrs. Cudahy made the following statement as to her husband's attack on the banker:

"This row all began over a new automobile which Mr. Lillis had bought. He had told me some time ago that he was going to buy this machine, and I asked him to let me have the first ride in it, and he promised me that he would.

"Mr. Cudahy was out of town, I thought. He told me when he went away that he was going to Greenfield, Kan., to see about some cattle. I told that to our chauffeur, whose name is Fenn. And I told him that I was going to take this ride with Mr. Lillis. "I believe now that Fenn went at once and told Mr. Cudahy that I was going riding with Mr. Lillis.

"Anyway, the car came, and Mr. Lillis and I took the ride. It was a beautiful day. We went away out in the country over the rocky roads.

"We had such a delightful ride that we decided to repeat it the following day. We did so, and we stopped at the Country Club. Then we made up our minds to go down and eat at the Baltimore. We went down to the Baltimore and had luncheon and then went away.

"The next night we went out riding the third time. We got home rather late, and I asked Mr. Lillis to come in and stay awhile. We went into the library, and we had only been there just a minute or two, just chatting together about commonplace things, when who should rush into the room, all excited and his eyes flaring like two coals of fire, but my husband, Fenn, our chauffeur, was with him.

"When they came in they grabbed Mr. Lillis and began pounding him over the head with some sort of a contrivance out of the automobile. The way they beat him was awful. It looked to me like an iron bar they used. It was as big as a man's arm. Why, I expected to see him killed any minute.

"I ran out because I thought they would try to kill me too. I stood on the stairs and watched. I saw them hit Mr. Lillis with a rope, and then I ran upstairs. My maid, Frieda, came running upstairs and told me they were cutting Mr. Lillis to pieces.

"Then I thought of the police, and I ran to the telephone and called up the police station. They had that rope tied around him in such a way that when they pulled on it it doubled him up like a jackknife. I rushed downstairs again and tried to interfere, but my husband hit me in the face with his fist, and Fenn said, 'Kick her out.' At that time the police came in."

John P. Cudahy refused to discuss the case in any way or tell what happened in his house.

MRS. BOTKIN DIES IN JAIL.

She Murdered Wife of Man She Loved With Poisoned Candy.

San Francisco, March 8.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, convicted of murdering Mrs. John P. Dunning by sending poisoned candy across the continent to Dover, Del., died in San Quentin prison here.

The crime was committed Aug. 4, 1898. Mrs. Botkin fell in love with John P. Dunning, then head of the Associated Press in this city. She wanted to marry him, and she conceived the plan of removing his wife so as to leave him free.

Poisoned candy was mailed by Mrs. Botkin to Mrs. Dunning, and she ate it and died. Mrs. Botkin was convicted of murder and sentenced to hang, but her sentence was commuted to a life term.

Spanish Prisoners Try to Escape.

Madrid, March 8.—Forty prisoners who were in the jail at Cartagena mutilated and made an attempt to escape. They bound the warders, who were asleep. Soldiers surrounded the prison and exchanged shots with the mutineers, who had got hold of weapons. The prisoners surrendered.